Conducting Ergonomic Assessments

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Disclaimer

This presentation is not indented to take the place of medical advice.

Always refer to the medical provider's opinion.

Purpose is for an overview of conducting ergonomic assessment. This is not an all-encompassing list.



Introduction

Definition of Ergonomics

 The scientific discipline concerned with understanding of interactions among humans and other elements of a system, and the profession that applies theory, principles, methods and data to design in order to optimize human well-being and overall system performance



Introduction

Simply Put:

- Fitting the job to the worker.
 - Hierarchy of Controls (discussed later in presentation)



Why is Proper Ergonomics Important?

Musculoskeletal disorders on the rise in public and private sectors.

Workers' compensation claims can be difficult to disprove.

Outside factors often influence.

Current and future work environments.



Causation of Injuries or MSDs

Overexertion.

Bodily Reaction.

Repetitive Motion.



Symptoms of MSDs

Affect the muscle, nerves, blood vessels, ligaments, and tendons.

Symptoms include, but not limited to:

- Discomfort
- Pain/stiffness
- Numbness
- Loss of motion
- Swelling



Commonly Affected Areas

Back and neck.

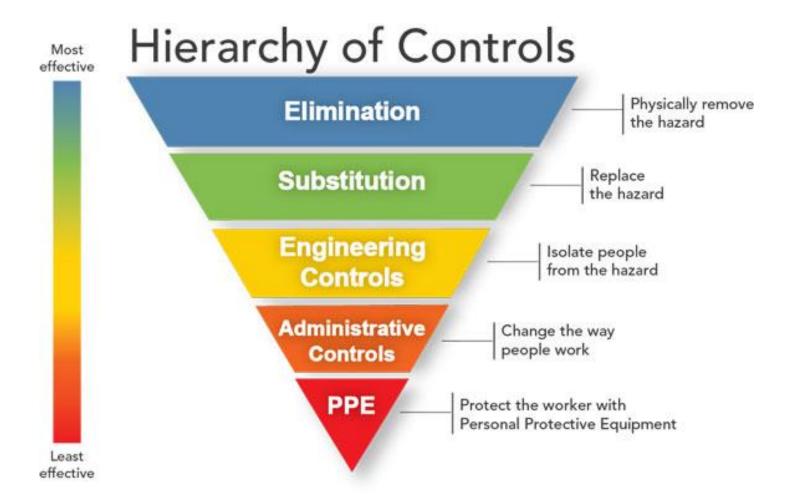
Hands, wrists and fingers.

Arms, elbows and shoulders.

Knees, ankles and feet.



Preventing or Controlling





Control Method Examples

Elimination

Is task required?

Substitution

 Different equipment for task?

Engineering

Workstation design.

Administrative

 Training, work rotation, rest breaks, etc.

PPE

 Gripping gloves, lifting straps, knee pads, etc.



Control Methods

Documented Ergonomics Program

Include employee training and feedback.

Conduct Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)

Identify potential harmful tasks before problems arise.

Self-Assessments.

New hires, after moves, and periodic communications.

Conduct Preventative Ergonomic Assessments.

Positive Injury Reporting Policy and Safety Concerns.



Control Methods

Job Hazard Analysis		
Tasks	Hazards	Controls



What Are You Looking For?

Work Positions and Postures.

Neutral position?

How Often the Task is Performed.

Repetitive motion?

Level of Required Effort.

Is employee overexerting?

Duration of the Task.

Performing task for long periods of time?



During and After Assessments

Listen to Employees and their Concerns.

Employees often just want to be heard.

Involve Employees in Solutions.

Employees often know what needs to be done.

Explain the Process During.

Thoroughly explain each part that you are looking at.

Document with Report.

Follow Up After Period of Time.

Ultimately up to the employee to make changes.



Compliance

No OSHA Standards for Ergonomics.

Employers Required to Provide Safe/Healthy Workplace.

OSHA General Duty Clause.

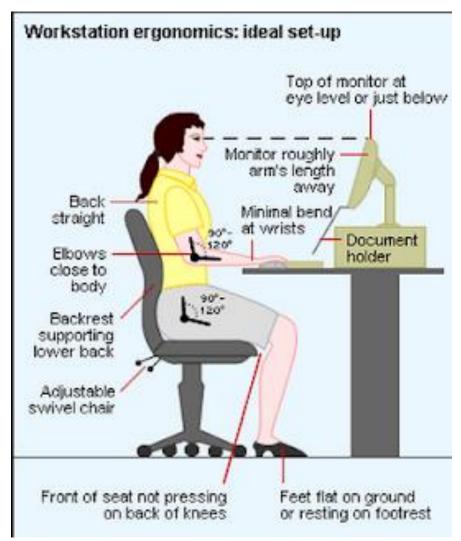
Right Thing to Do!



Conducting Ergonomic Assessments

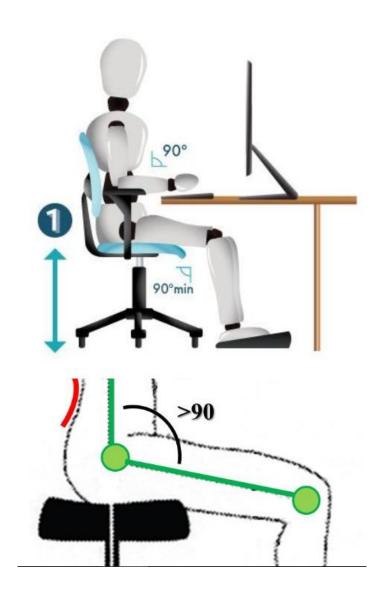


Seated Posture





Seated Posture Continued





No Twisting





Minimal Reach





Head Position

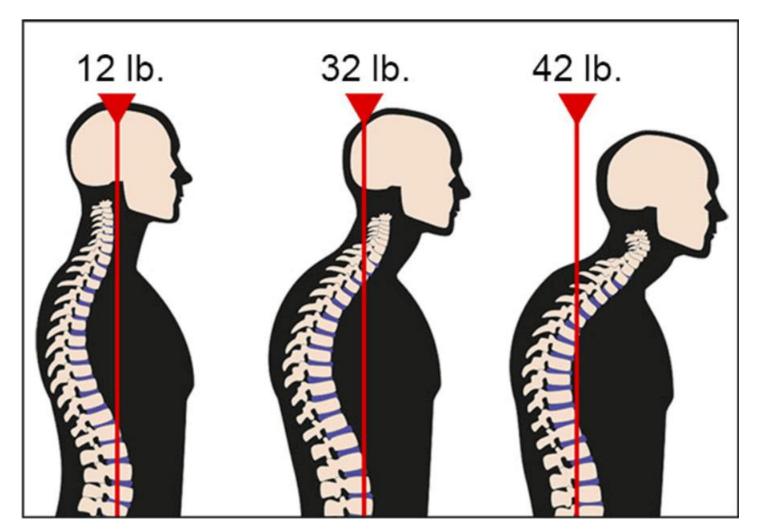
Head

Head back, chin tucked, Ears, shoulder, hips aligned.



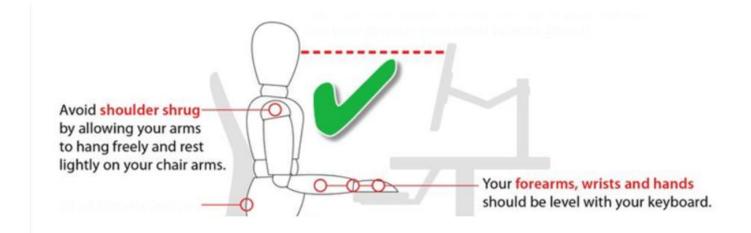


Head Position Continued





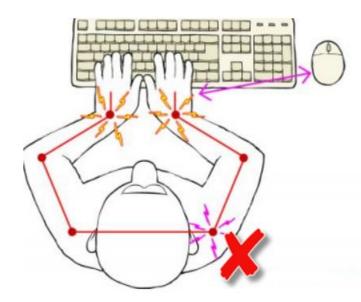
Head Position Continued





Wrist Position







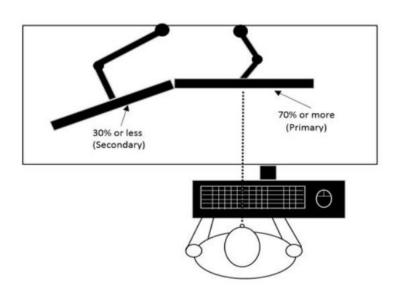


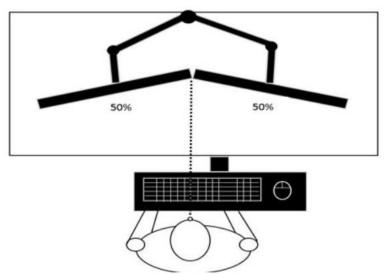
Location of Computer Monitors





Computer Monitors Continued







Minimizing Eye Strain

20-20-20 RULE



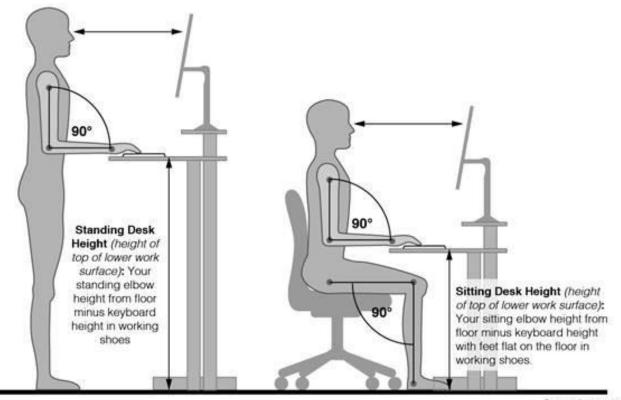




LOOK 20



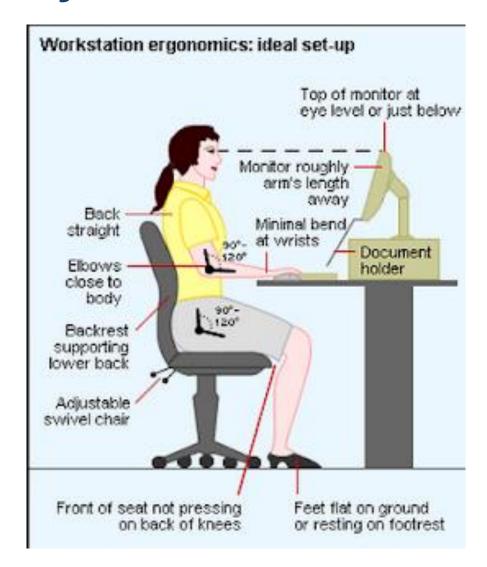
Standing Workstation



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Chair Adjustment





Potential Issues

Use of laptops:

- Position suggestions still the same.
- Use separate keyboard and mouse.
- Raise laptop so screen is at comfortable height.

Non-Traditional Workspaces:

- Simulate office setting the best you can.
- Find comfortable chair that can be adjusted to comfort.



Potential Issues Continued

Beware of "Ergonomic" products:

- Not all products fit people equally.
- Products designed with median population in mind.
- Best to have trial period.



Questions?

